



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/940,668	08/29/2001	Ryota Motobayashi	WN-2373	4767
466	7590	11/28/2005	EXAMINER	
YOUNG & THOMPSON				LEE, ANDREW CHUNG CHEUNG
745 SOUTH 23RD STREET				ART UNIT
2ND FLOOR				PAPER NUMBER
ARLINGTON, VA 22202				2664

DATE MAILED: 11/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/940,668	MOTOBAYASHI ET AL.	
	Examiner Andrew C. Lee	Art Unit 2664	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 August 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 18-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 18, 20 – 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Michelson et al. (US 665730 B1) in view of Yamamoto (US 5991276).

Regarding claims 18, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of an ATM name system (ANS) (column 3, lines 38 – 58) for use in a network system which carries out a conference between calling and destined conference room terminals through an ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) network, the ANS being located in an additional network different from the ATM network (column 1, lines 17 – 49; column 3, lines 38 – 67; column 4, lines 1 – 9) and; Michelson et al. do not disclose expressly a connector between the calling conference room terminals and the ANS; and processing means for processing the request for address resolution sent from the calling conference room terminal through the additional network to resolve an AESA related to the destined conference room terminal on the ATM network and to thereby make the calling conference room terminal establish a connection between the destined conference room terminal by the use of the resolved AESA. Yamamoto discloses the limitation a connector between the calling conference room terminals and the ANS (Fig. 2;

elements 8a, 9a, 7a, 7b, 10; column 3, lines 1 – 20); and processing means for processing the request for address resolution sent from the calling conference room terminal through the additional network to resolve an AESA related to the destined conference room terminal on the ATM network and to thereby make the calling conference room terminal establish a connection between the destined conference room terminal by the use of the resolved AESA (column 3, lines 1 – 33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Michelson et al. to include a connector between the calling conference room terminals and the ANS; and processing means for processing the request for address resolution sent from the calling conference room terminal through the additional network to resolve an AESA related to the destined conference room terminal on the ATM network and to thereby make the calling conference room terminal establish a connection between the destined conference room terminal by the use of the resolved AESA such as that taught by Yamamoto in order to provide a multipoint videoconference system which efficiently delivers video and voice information along with various types of material data to realize a more realistic teleconferencing environment (as suggested by Yamamoto, see column 1, lines 58 – 61).

Regarding claim 20, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of an ATM name (column 3, lines 38 – 58) system as claimed in claimed wherein the processing means resolves the AESA (column 5, lines 46 – 55). Michelson et al. do not disclose expressly the processing means resolves the AESA assigned to the destined conference room terminal. Yamamoto discloses the limitation of the processing means resolves the

AESA assigned to the destined conference room terminal (Fig. 2, column 3, lines 1 – 33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Michelson et al. to include Michelson et al. do not disclose expressly the processing means resolves the AESA assigned to the destined conference room terminal such as that taught by Yamamoto in order to provide a multipoint videoconference system which efficiently delivers video and voice information along with various types of material data to realize a more realistic teleconferencing environment (as suggested by Yamamoto, see column 1, lines 58 – 61).

Regarding claims 21, 29, 30, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of an ATM name system as claimed in claimed wherein the processing means resolves the AESA (column 6, lines 24 – 31). Michelson et al. do not disclose expressly wherein the processing means resolves the AESA assigned to a multipoint conference unit (MCU). Yamamoto discloses the limitation of wherein the processing means resolves the AESA assigned to a multipoint conference unit (MCU) (Fig. 2, elements 7a, 7b; column 4, lines 3 – 15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Michelson et al. to include a wherein the processing means resolves the AESA assigned to a multipoint conference unit (MCU) such as that taught by Yamamoto in order to provide a multipoint videoconference system which efficiently delivers video and voice information along with various types of material data to realize a more realistic teleconferencing environment (as suggested by Yamamoto, see column 1, lines 58 – 61).

Regarding claim 22, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of an ATM name system as claimed in claim 18, wherein the calling and the destined conference room terminals are connected by SVC (Switched Virtual Connection) (column 1, lines 57 – 62).

Regarding claims 23, 24, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of an ATM name system (ANS) for use in a network system which carries out a conference between calling and destined conference room terminals connected by PVC (Permanent Virtual Connection) through an ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) network (column 2, lines 9 – 11; lines 16 – 30), comprising: a storage for storing PVC data (column 2, lines 48 – 59). Michelson et al. do not disclose expressly a storage for storing PVC data concerned with the destined conference room terminal to resolve a channel number, a VPI, and VCI; and processing means for processing the PVC data so as to establish the PVC between the calling and the destined conference room terminals by resolving the channel number, the VPI, and the VCI when the conference is requested. Yamamoto discloses the limitation a storage for storing PVC data concerned with the destined conference room terminal to resolve a channel number, a VPI, and VCI (Fig. 8, column 8, lines 64 – 67; column 9, lines 1 – 11; column 7, lines 19 – 35); and processing means for processing the PVC data so as to establish the PVC between the calling and the destined conference room terminals by resolving the channel number, the VPI, and the VCI when the conference is requested (column 6, lines 1 – 8; column 7, lines 19 – 35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Michelson et al. to include a storage for storing PVC data

concerned with the destined conference room terminal to resolve a channel number, a VPI, and VCI; and processing means for processing the PVC data so as to establish the PVC between the calling and the destined conference room terminals by resolving the channel number, the VPI, and the VCI when the conference is requested such as that taught by Yamamoto in order to provide a multipoint videoconference system which efficiently delivers video and voice information along with various types of material data to realize a more realistic teleconferencing environment (as suggested by Yamamoto, see column 1, lines 58 – 61).

Regarding claims 25, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of a network system as claimed in claim 24, wherein the address is an AESA (ATM end system address) which is assigned to a selected one of the conference room terminals and which is stored as the address resolution data in the storage (column 5, lines 46 – 55).

Regarding claim 26, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of a network system as claimed in claimed wherein the address is specified as an ASEA (ATM end system address) (column 6, lines 24 – 31); Michelson et al. do not disclose expressly as claimed in claimed wherein the address is specified as an ASEA (ATM end system address) which is assigned to a selected one of the conference room terminals and which is stored as the address resolution data in the storage. Yamamoto discloses the limitation expressly as claimed in claimed wherein the address is specified as an ASEA (ATM end system address) which is assigned to a selected one of the conference room terminals and which is stored as the address resolution data in the storage (column 7, lines 19 – 35; column 8, lines 64 – 67; column 9, lines 1 – 11). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Michelson et al. to include claimed in claimed wherein the address is specified as an ASEA (ATM end system address) which is assigned to a selected one of the conference room terminals and which is stored as the address resolution data in the storage as that taught by Yamamoto in order to provide a multipoint videoconference system which efficiently delivers video and voice information along with various types of material data to realize a more realistic teleconferencing environment (as suggested by Yamamoto, see column 1, lines 58 – 61).

Regarding claim 27, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of a network system as claimed in claim 24, Michelson et al. do not disclose expressly wherein the ANS is connected to each conference room terminal through a LAN (Local area network) different from the ATM network. Yamamoto discloses the limitation of each conference room terminal through a LAN (Local area network) different from the ATM network (column 4, lines 28 – 31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Michelson et al. to include wherein the ANS is connected to each conference room terminal through a LAN (Local area network) different from the ATM network as that taught by Yamamoto in order to provide a multipoint videoconference system which efficiently delivers video and voice information along with various types of material data to realize a more realistic teleconferencing environment (as suggested by Yamamoto, see column 1, lines 58 – 61).

Regarding claims 28, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of a network system as claimed in claimed wherein the storage stores the address resolution data which have no hierarchical structure and which therefore uniquely define each conference room terminal (column 5, lines 65 – 67; column 5, lines 1 – 11).

Regarding claim 31, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of an ATM name (column 3, lines 38 – 58) system as claimed in claimed wherein the storage section further comprises: a topology database for storing a topology of each conference room terminal in the network system (column 5, lines 1 – 15); and a connection database for storing a connection relationship between the calling and the destined conference room terminals (column 6, lines 24 – 31); the processing means monitoring the conference with referring to the topology and the connection relationship stored in the topology and the connection databases (column 6, lines 43 – 57).

Regarding claims 32, Michelson et al. disclose the limitation of a network system as claimed in claim 31, Michelson et al. do not disclose expressly wherein the storage further comprises: a reservation database for storing reservation data concerned with a reservation of the conference; and a connection database for storing connection data concerned with a connection path used in the conference. Yamamoto discloses the limitation of wherein the storage further comprises: a reservation database for storing reservation data concerned with a reservation of the conference (Fig. 9, column 9, lines 22 – 24); and a connection database for storing connection data concerned with a connection path used in the conference (Fig. 9, column 9, lines 24 – 31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

modify Michelson et al. to include wherein the storage further comprises: a reservation database for storing reservation data concerned with a reservation of the conference; and a connection database for storing connection data concerned with a connection path used in the conference as that taught by Yamamoto in order to provide a multipoint videoconference system which efficiently delivers video and voice information along with various types of material data to realize a more realistic teleconferencing environment (as suggested by Yamamoto, see column 1, lines 58 – 61).

3. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Michelson et al. (US 6665730 B1) and Yamamoto (US 5991276), as applied to claims 1 –13, 17,18, 20 – 32 above in further view of Wang et al. (US 6636505 B1).

Regarding claim 19, both Michelson et al. and Yamamoto fail to disclose the limitation of an ATM network system as claimed in claimed wherein the additional network is an intranet. Wang et al. disclose the limitation of an ATM network system as claimed in claimed wherein the additional network is an intranet (Fig. 6, column 10, lines 55 – 59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify both Michelson et al. and Yamamoto to include an ATM network system as claimed in claimed wherein the additional network is an intranet such as that taught by Wang et al. in order to provide a method for automatically provisioning a broadband communication service to a subscriber having a broadband modem (as suggested by Wang et al., see column 1, lines 9 – 11).

***Allowable Subject Matter***

4. Claims 1 – 17 are allowed. Prior art of record, in single or in combination, do not expressly disclose processing means operated when ANS is called from the calling conference room terminals and thereafter receives the request for address resolution sent from the calling conference room terminal, for processing the request to resolve the AESA of the destined conference room terminal by referring to the storage by the use of the room name and to send a resolved AESA to the calling conference room terminal and to thereby make the calling conference room terminal establish a connection between the destined conference room terminal by the use of the resolved AESA; by sending the resolved AESA of each of the calling and the destined conference room terminals from the ANS to the MCU and by making the MCU establish connections between the MCU and the respectively conference room terminals attending the multipoint conference.. And

***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 - 32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew C. Lee whose telephone number is (571) 272-3131. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wellington Chin can be reached on (571) 272-3134. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ACL

Nov 21, 2005

  
Ajit Patel  
Primary Examiner